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25X1

A. China New Democratic Youth Corps (CNDYC).

1. Since the formal establishment of the CNDYC on 4 May 1949, its membership had increased through factories, schools, the army, and government offices to a total of more than three million in August 1950. However, only a small proportion of the total membership is active in promoting CNDYC activities, such as "learning movements" in the form of the Youth Speech Forum (Ch'ing Nien Hsueh Yuan) (青年學園), Natural Science Research Society (Tzu San K'o Hsueh Yen Chiu Hui) (自然科學研究會), and Social Science Research Society (She Hui K'o Hsueh Yen Chiu Hui) (社會科學研究會). Even the success of these movements has been limited to the northeast, the north and some parts of east China.
2. The leadership of the CNDYC has found three main weaknesses in the present structure of the organizations:
 - a. The leadership deplores the low level of political consciousness which arises from a lack of proper education in Marxism-Leninism. For instance, WANG Kuo-chang (王國昌), member of a Dairen CNDYC small section, had been a member of the organization for over a year and did not know his rights and duties. The blame for his ignorance was placed on YANG Hung-pin (楊衡品), his section chief, who neglected to educate his section, because he, himself, was apathetic. This lack of enthusiasm, as far as "learning" is concerned, has been a general symptom of the weakness of the CNDYC. Since the emphasis has been put on "learning" by the Chinese Communists, most of the regular school hours are taken up with bond buying movements, peace movements, and campaigns for circulation of anti-Hong Kong notes, and the students actually learn very little. Their enthusiasm is further dampened by the poor health conditions, especially in the universities. A Peiping university student receives from 50 to 65 catties of millet a month, out of which he has to purchase his other food. Under such low nutritional conditions, it is very difficult for the students to maintain a schedule of study and "learning" from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

25X1

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25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

- 2 -

The only help the CNDYC has given is to advise the students to manage their 65-catty mess ration better.

- b. The leadership is fighting against students' wavering belief in the Communist system because of American and other "imperialist" propaganda, which has been intensified since United Nations successes in Korea. In September 1950, at the first congress of the CNDYC of the Northeast, KAO Kang (高康), chairman of the Northeast government, exhorted the 480,000 members of the Northeast Youth Corps to work harder in spite of reactionary rumors. At this same meeting, HAN T'ien-shih (韓天石), secretary of the Northeast Work Committee of the CNDYC, told the members of the organization they must learn to hate American imperialism as much as they hated Japanese imperialism. On 10 October, YU Ming (余明), a leader in the Dairen Youth Corps, told members of the Speech Forum to snap out of their apathy toward American imperialism and move away from the middle-of-the-road opportunism that they were following. On 13 October, LI Fan-fu (李凡夫), chief of the Culture and Education Department of the Canton Military Control Commission, explained to a meeting of Nan Fang University Students in Canton that retreats in Korea were not defeats, but the adoption of a new strategy, such as the Chinese Communists adopted in 1934, that would lead to eventual victory. These are only a few of the attempts by Chinese Communist leaders to bolster the failing morale of the students and arouse in them confidence in their racial background.
- c. Irresponsibility and non-democratic behavior among the members of the CNDYC is lowering the spirit of the organization as a whole. For instance, Youth Corps members in a Dairen cotton mill sub-section spend all the meeting time criticizing the actions of the leaders. Too many student groups have been objecting to appointments by the leadership instead of accepting these appointments as a manifestation of democratic centralism. Youth Corps members who work in rural regions are dissatisfied with the poor conditions and are asking to resign. The CNDYC has taken no steps to alleviate their situation.
- 3. In an attempt to overhaul the entire structure of the CNDYC, on 3 August 1950, the Central Committee ordered the publicity and education departments of the local groups to engage in an active campaign to raise the level of political thinking in the corps and thus straighten out a rapidly deteriorating situation. The local departments were to report on the success of this program at a publicity conference to be held in October. On 13 September, however, the conference was postponed until the spring of 1951, because no action had been taken by the local departments. On 4 August, the Central Committee requested all group cadres not engaged in production to take part in the general purifying campaign of the Communist Party, so that through their own criticism and self-criticism the cadres might inspire the rank and file of the corps to correct thinking.
- 4. From October 1949, when the Central Committee of the CNDYC issued an order forming the China Adolescents and Childrens Corps (CACC), CACC membership climbed to 478,400 in April 1950. The CACC, with its red scarfs and Soviet salute, is a better copy of the Soviet Pioneer Corps than is the CNDYC of Soviet Leninist Youth Corps. In April 1950, FENG Wen-pin (馮文彬), secretary general of the CNDYC, spoke at the first congress of the CACC in Peiping, noting that the weakness of the CACC was in work cadres, mostly teachers, who tend to give the children training which is entirely too abstract. At the end of July 1950, the Education Ministry and the Central Committee of the CNDYC jointly issued an order placing the CACC under the jurisdiction of local municipal and provincial educational administration

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

25X1

departments. Teachers who helped in the program were to have the hours spent there deducted from their own school work schedule.

5. The corps has been divided into two cliques since its inception. One, headed by FENG Wen-pin, supported by the late JEN Pi-shih (任弼时), follows MAO Tse-tung; the other, headed by assistant secretary LIAO Ch'eng-chih (廖成志), is Soviet-backed. FENG criticises LIAO for wanting to admit only qualified Communists and keeping out the masses, while LIAO criticises FENG for lowering standards and admitting reactionary elements. Thus youth leaders in large coastal cities where MAO is strong, such as Shanghai and Canton, follow FENG's policy, and youth leaders in Soviet dominated cities in the Northeast and Wuhan areas follow LIAO. Soviet pressure to eliminate FENG is very strong, and with the death of JEN Pi-shih on 27 October 1950, FENG's position was greatly weakened. After the Soviet Youth Delegation inspection tour from 29 April to 26 May 1950, some changes were made in the CNDYC at the Soviet suggestion. The most important of these changes was the elimination of the corps friends (t'u'an yu) (战友), or members over 25 who have all the privileges of a regular member except voting. Often these members were older Communists, followers of MAO Tse-tung, who had a great influence on the minds of the younger members. A further reform was expected after the meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in China in September and October 1950. However, LIAO and the Soviet Communists, believing that the CNDYC members are old enough to have been corrupted by western culture, are spending more energy on the development and expansion of the CACC.
6. At the invitation of the Soviet Youth Corps (Komsomol) the CNDYC organized a delegation to the USSR. It left Peiping on 20 October 1950, with FENG Wen-pin as chief and LI Ch'ang (李昌), secretary of the East China Work Committee of the CNDYC and WANG Tsung-huai (王宗槐), chief of the Youth Department of the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Military Committee, as deputy chiefs. Included among the 42 delegates were youth combat heroes CHANG Ning (张明), CHAO Hsing-yuan (趙興元), and KUO Chun-ch'ing (郭俊卿), and youth labor models LIANG Chun and T'IEH Kuei-ying (田桂英).

B. The All-China Federation of Democratic Youth (ACFDY)

1. The chairman of ACFDY is LIAO Ch'eng-chih, and MU Nan (沐南), brother-in-law of Communist elder TUNG Pi-wu (董必武), is secretary-general. The officers and committee members of the ACFDY have not changed since the organization was formed in May 1949, and it is therefore dominated by LIAO Ch'eng-chih's followers. Local committees have not been established in many cities as yet. Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Democratic Youth is CHANG Pen (張人), also a member of the CNDYC Central Committee, while WANG Ming-yuan (王明元) heads the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the Nanking Municipal Federation of Democratic Youth. The head of the ACFDY branch in Tientsin is HO Ch'i-chun (何基春), reserve member of the Central Committee of the CNDYC. CH'EN Hsien (陳先) is head of the Wuhan branch of the ACFDY.
2. Since the members of the ACFDY are all younger members of soldiers', peasants', workers', cultural, and women's organizations, there is no real function for the ACFDY other than to publicize the World Federation of Democratic Youth, of which it is a member, and to organize celebrations of World Youth Day and World Youth Week.

C. The All-China Union of Students (ACUS)

1. The leading personnel in the ACUS are as follows:

Secretary General: K'O Tsai-shuo (柯在綱).

Chief of the Liaison Department: CH'EN Chen-chung (陳震中).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 4 -

25X1

Chief of the Publicity Department: CHOU Shou-ch'ang (周壽昌)。

Chief of the Foreign Department: HUANG Chen-sheng (黃振聲)。

Chief of the Service Department: YEN Fu-min (嚴福民)。

Chief of the Girl Students Department: LI Hsiu-chen (李秀貞)。

2. Important personnel in local chapters of the ACUS are as follows:

CHANG Yu-min (張雨民), chairman of the East China Area Union of Students.

CH'EN Hsiung (陳錦興), Canton Union of Students.

CHENG Lan-sun (鄭蘭生), Shanghai Union of Students.

HSIUNG Tseng-wei (熊增偉), Wuhan Union of Students.

KUNG I (孔令仁), Kwangtung Union of Students.

3. Overseas affiliates of the ACUS are the General Union of Chinese Students in Britain, the General Union of Chinese Students in America, the General Union of Chinese Students in France, and various Chinese student groups in Southeast Asia. These overseas unions send educated Chinese back to China to aid the country and carry on various publicity and other services for the Communists. Local unions in China carry on public welfare work, land reform work, peace, and anti-America campaigns which are mapped out by the Executive Committee of the ACUS. The Executive Committee appoints member delegates to the All-China Federation of Democratic Women, the All-China Physical Education General Union, Peace Congress and to the three unions to which it belongs: the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), and in China the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth. The Executive Committee also appoints, with approval of the ACFDY, Chinese students from Southeast Asia to come to study in China and then return and apply Chinese Communist "liberation methods" in Southeast Asia.

4. The Second World Student Congress, which took place in Prague from 14 to 23 August 1950, was attended by a delegation of 43 from the ACUS headed by YANG Ch'eng (楊成志), chief of the Student Department of the CNDYC. He was elected third vice-president of the International Union of Students. On 12 October in a speech in Peiping, YANG announced the International Union of Students' plan to open a branch in China to direct student unions in Southeast Asia and also to open an International Students' Infirmary in China.

D. Inter-Organization Relationships

1. The relationship between the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth and the China New Democratic Youth Corps is very delicate, because, although the ACFDY partially controls the All-China Union of Students, the CNDYC, as an organization of reserve party strength, is supposed to guide the youth of China in all walks of life and, therefore, claims some control over the ACUS. The situation is further complicated by the fact that in the World Federation of Democratic Youth the ACFDY and the ACUS are equal, while in China the ACUS is subordinate to the ACFDY. However, LIAO Ch'eng-chih, who is chairman of the ACFDY and assistant-secretary general of the CNDYC, is trying to obtain control of both groups. As a result of this conflict, ACUS policies in areas dominated by MAO's adherents vary widely from ACUS policies in areas dominated by pro-Soviet elements. In order to accomplish his aim, LIAO has been trying to put the ACUS completely under ACFDY control and, since the death of JEN Pi-shih, has succeeded to a great extent.

E. Chinese Participation in the World Federation of Democratic Youth

1. In 1949, LIAO Ch'eng-chih became second vice-chairman of the WFDY with the following Chinese members on the board of directors: LIAO Ch'eng-chih; FENG Wen-

CONFIDENTIAL

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

- 5 -

pin; HSIAO Hua (蕭華), deputy chief of the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Military Committee; HAN T'ien-shih (韓天石), member of the National Committee of the CNDYC; and CH'UEN San-ch'iang (周恩祥), ACFDY vice-chairman and prominent physicist. WU Hsueh-ch'ien (吳學淵) works in the Paris headquarters of the WFDY.

2. At the invitation of the ACFDY and the CNDYC, a delegation of 42 members headed by Enrico Baccara from the World Federation of Democratic Youth arrived in China on 11 September. During their visit in China they were accompanied by WU Hsueh-ch'ien and OU T'ang-liang (歐東良), chief of the International Liaison Department of the CNDYC. As a result of this visit, the Soviet influence in Chinese Communist youth movements was strengthened.

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